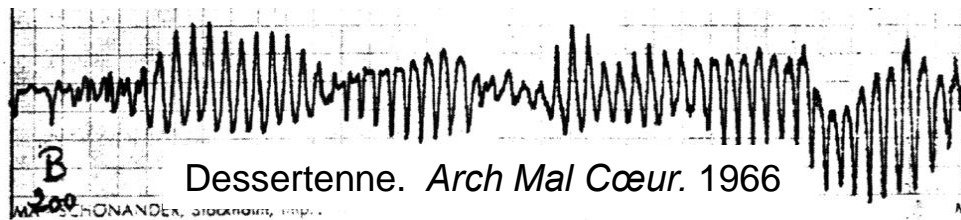
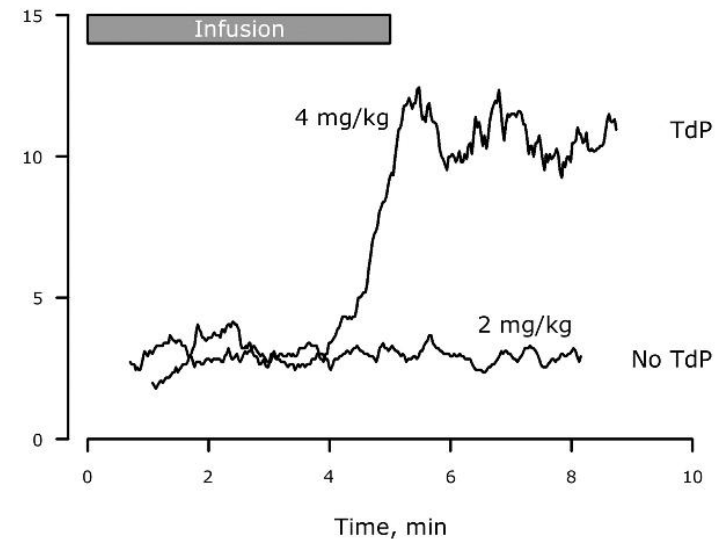
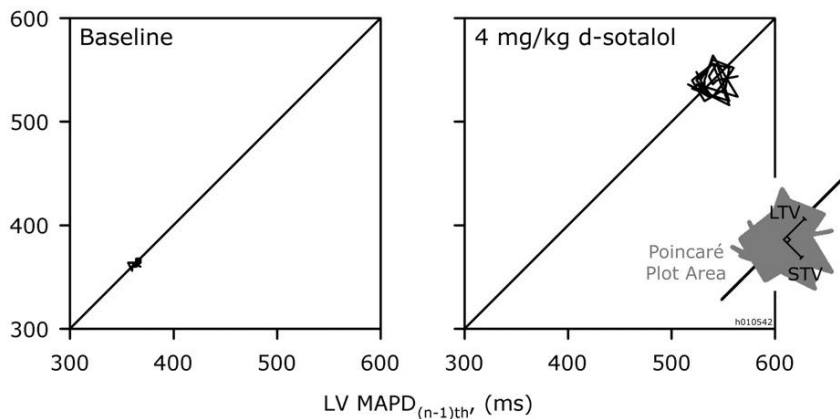
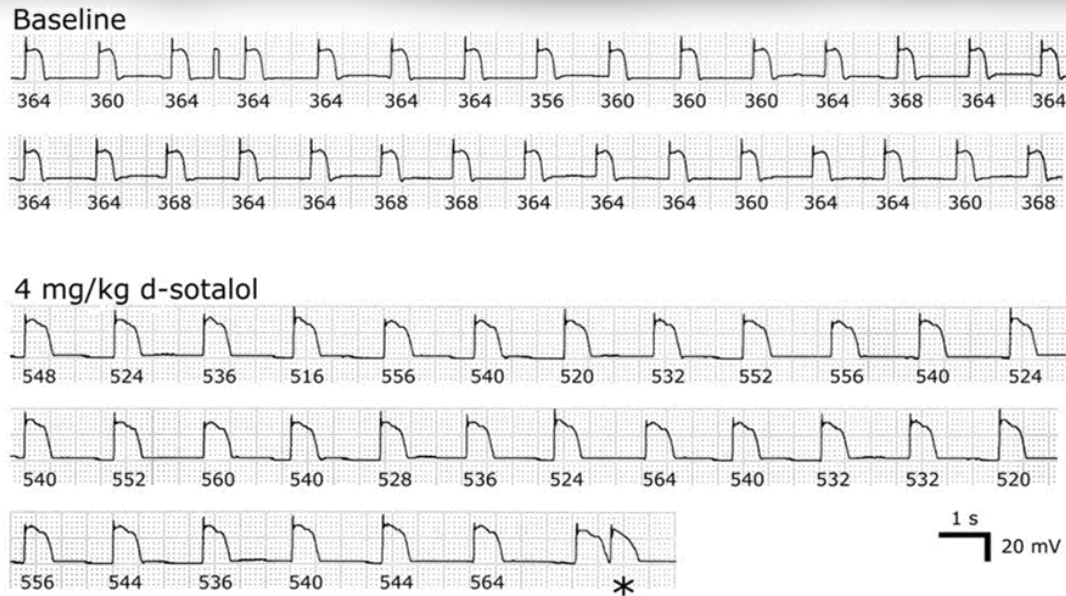


Diastolic Spontaneous Calcium Release from the Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Increases Beat-to-Beat Variability of Repolarization in Canine Ventricular Myocytes after β -Adrenergic Stimulation



Dan Johnson
Department of Cardiology
Cardiovascular Research Institute, Maastricht

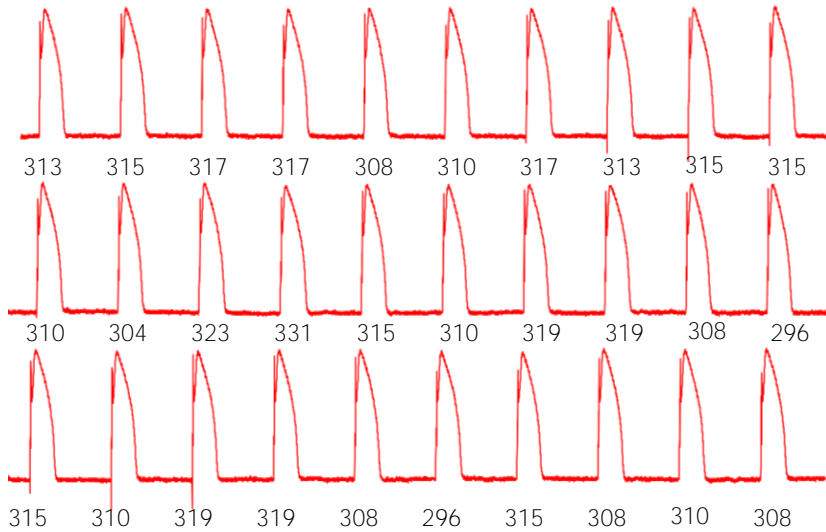
What is Beat-to-Beat Variability of Repolarization?



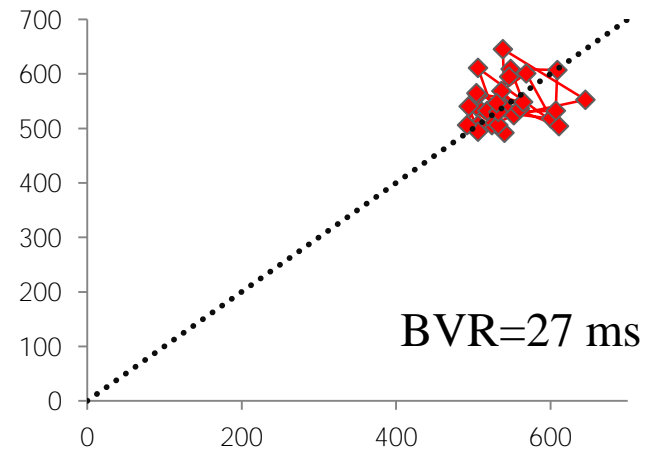
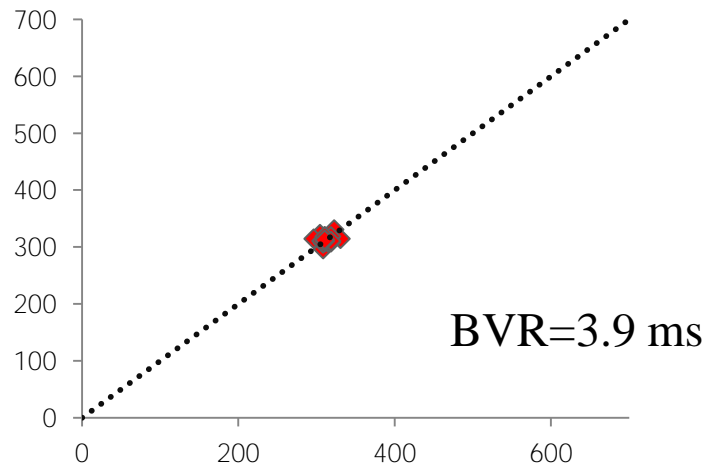
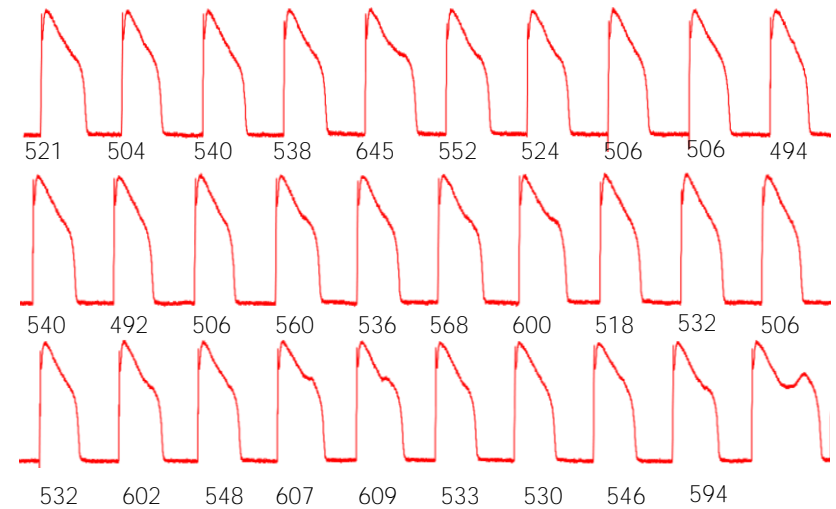
Cellular Beat-to-Beat Variability of Repolarization



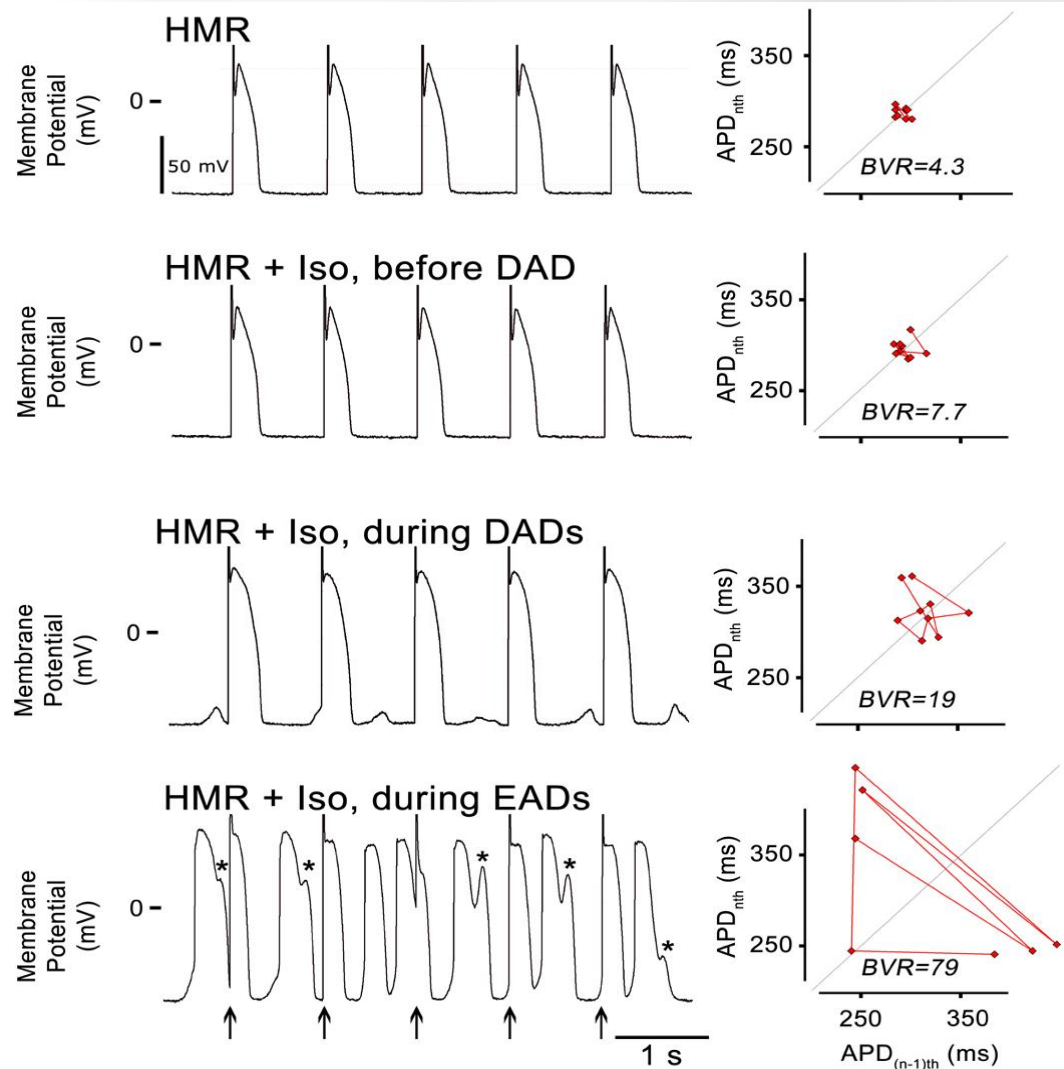
Baseline



Proarrhythmic Conditions-ATX II



I_{Ks} and β -Adrenergic Stimulation



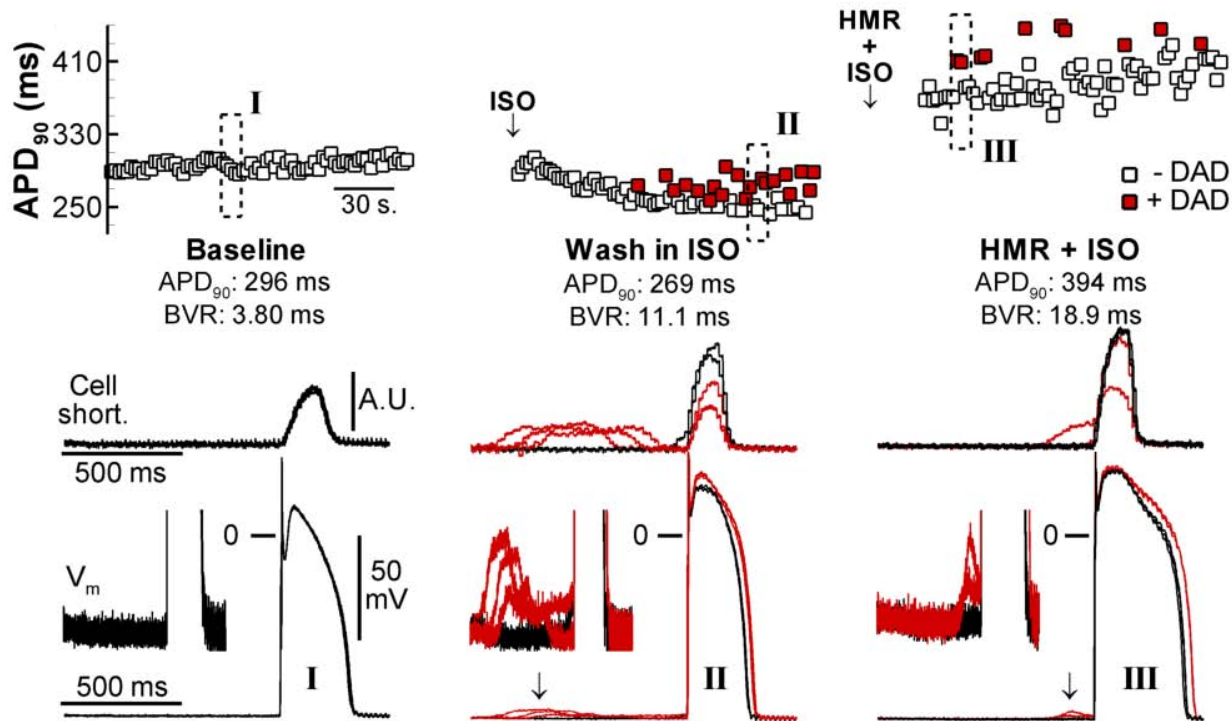
- Delayed after depolarizations profoundly influence BVR



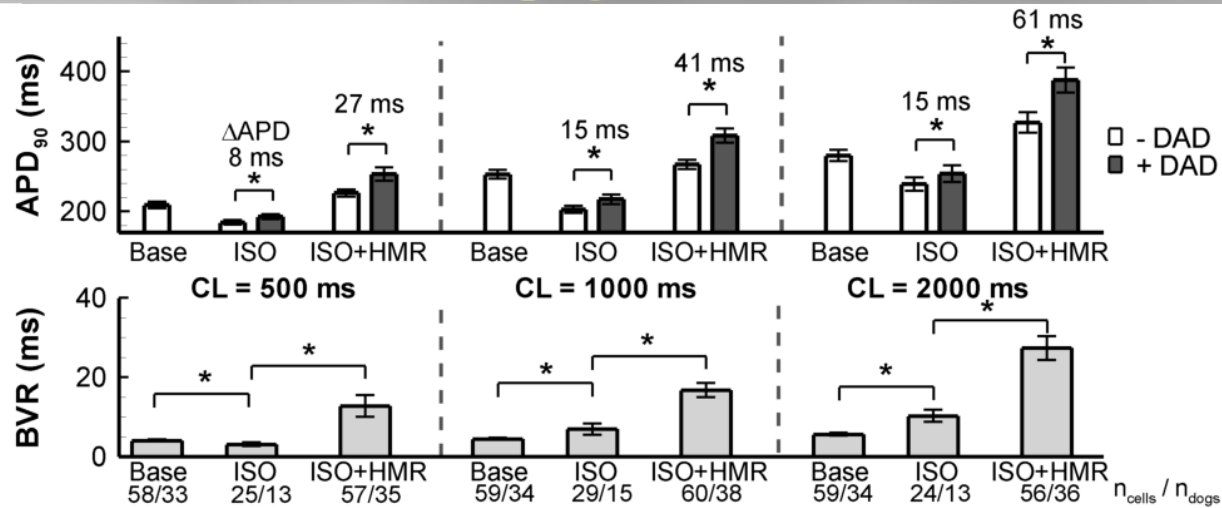
Aims of present study

- **Aims-** To determine the ionic mechanisms that underlie increased BVR during calcium overload, such as that seen under LQT1 mimicking conditions, in the single canine ventricular myocyte
- **Hypothesis-** Diastolic spontaneous calcium release leads to interspersed action potential duration which will lead to increased BVR

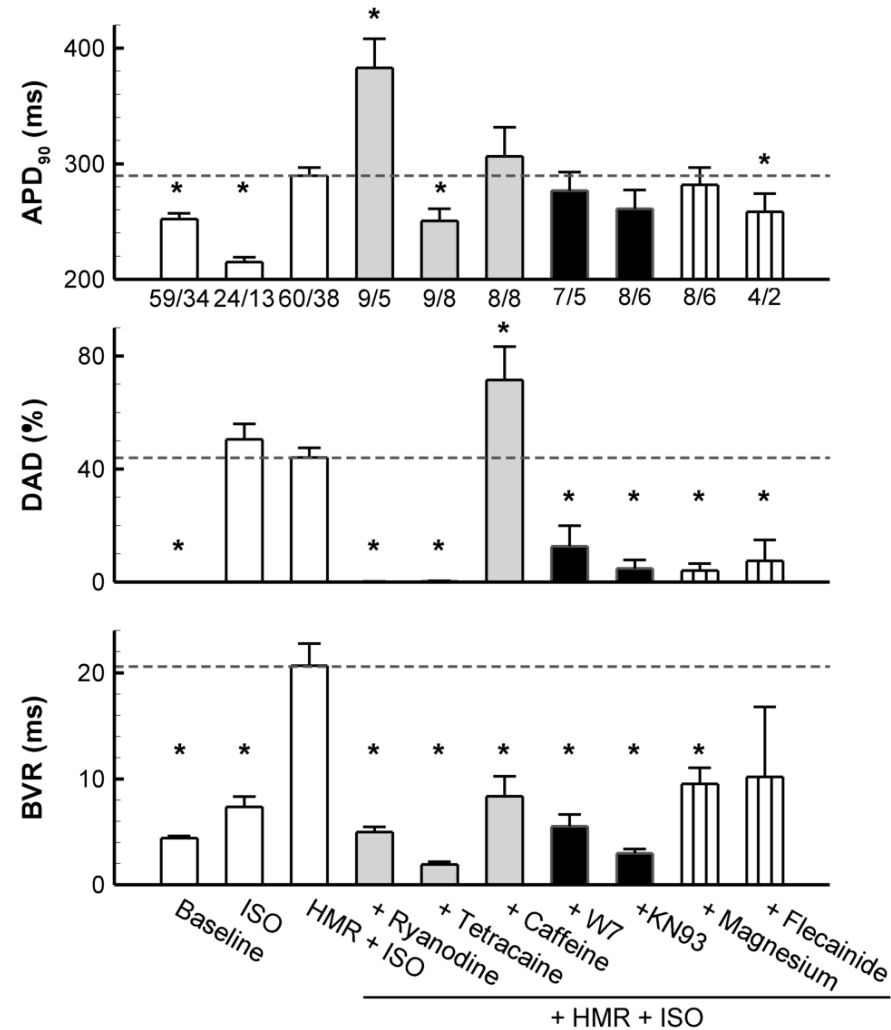
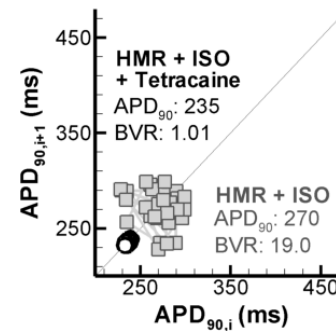
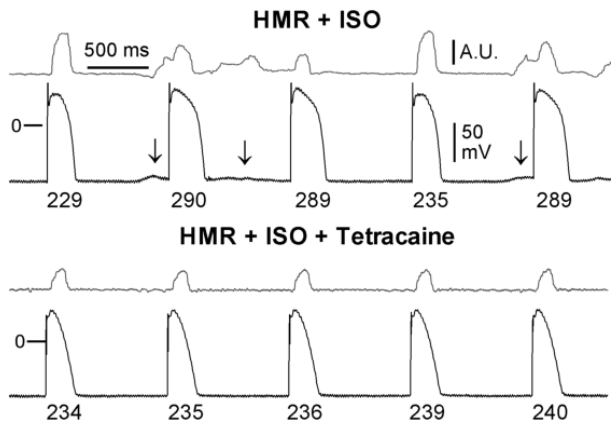
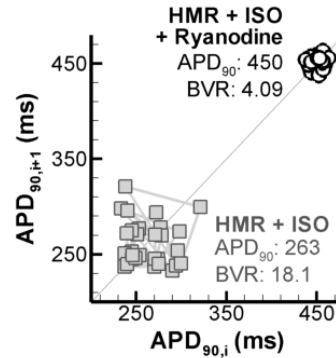
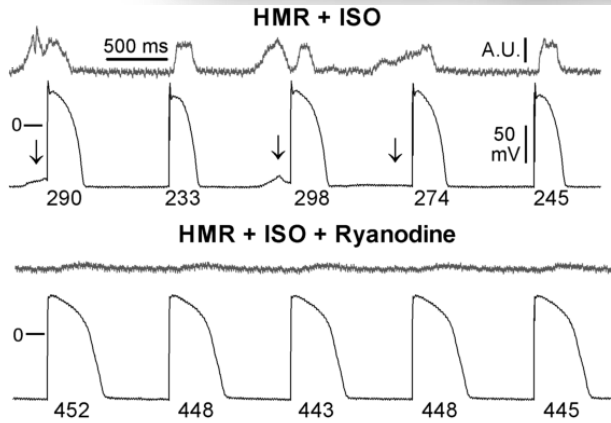
β -Adrenergic stimulation with and without IKs



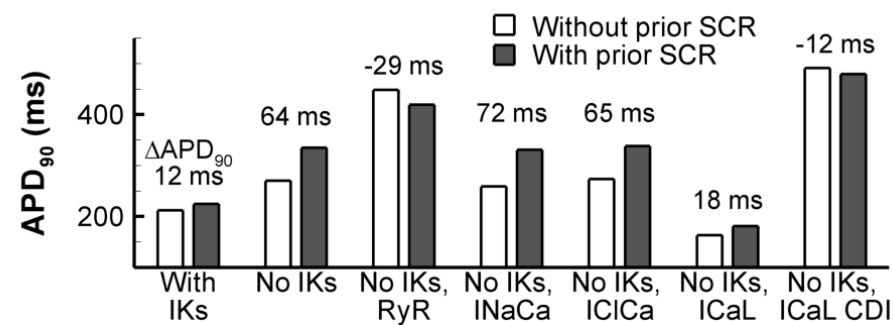
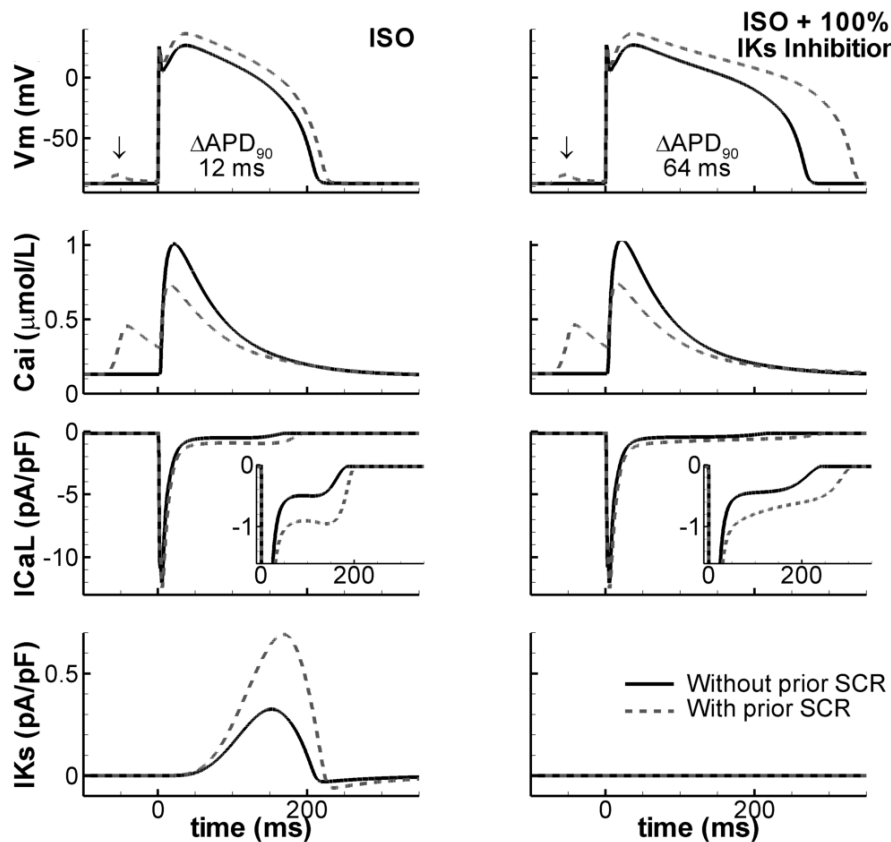
Cycle Length and Ca^{2+} Dependence



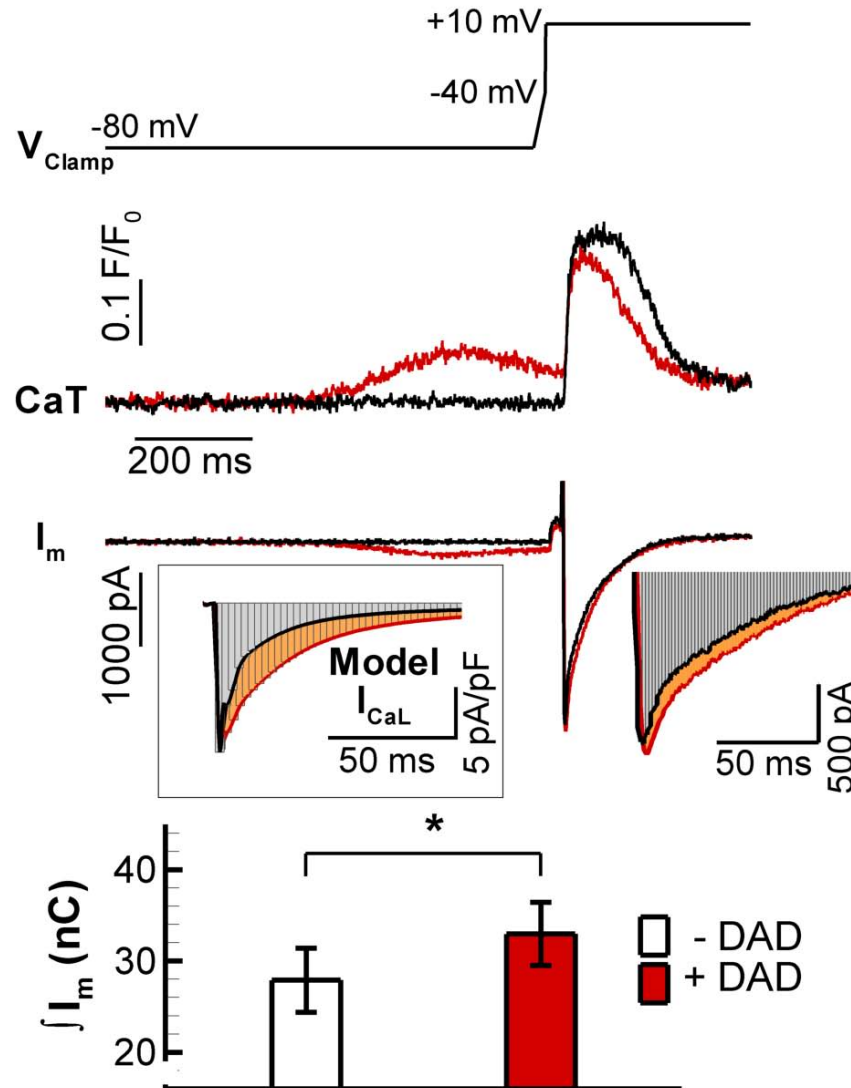
BVR Augmentation



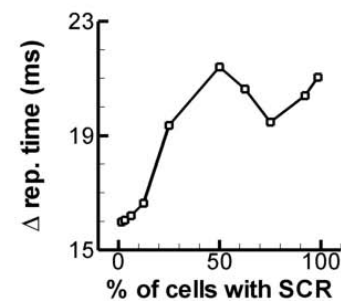
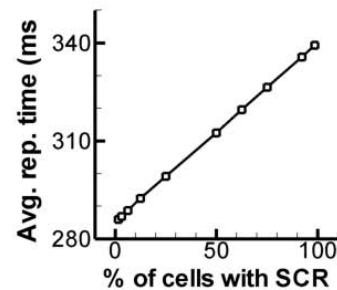
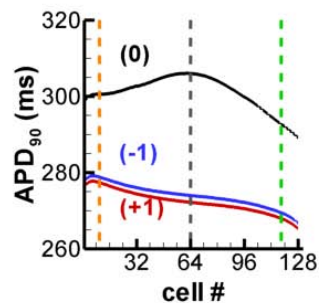
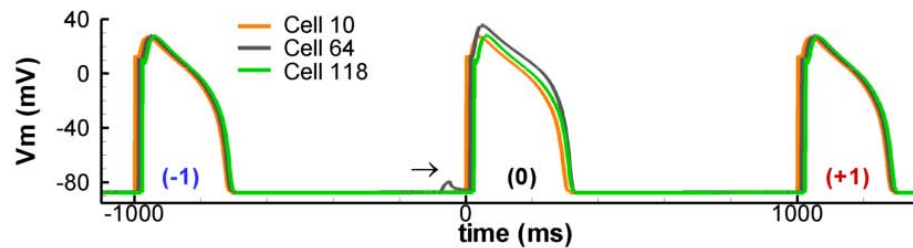
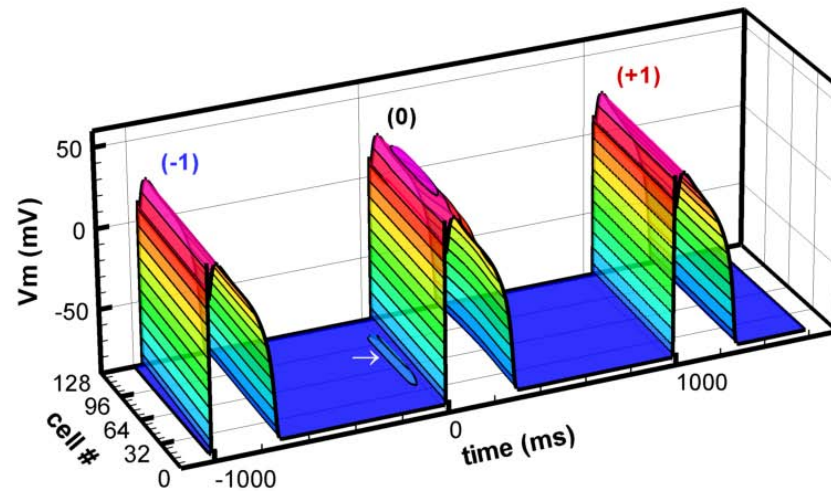
Underlying Mechanisms I



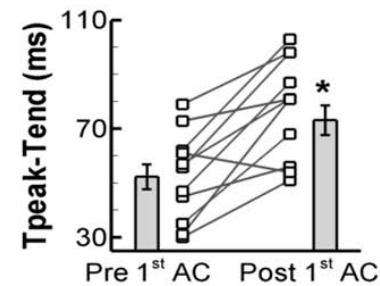
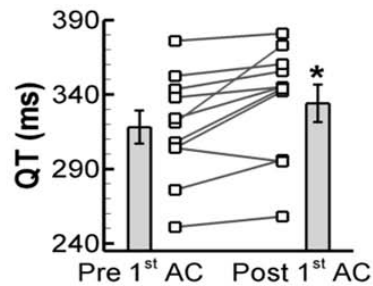
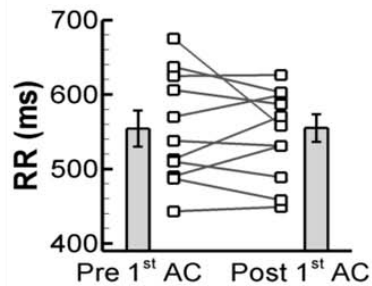
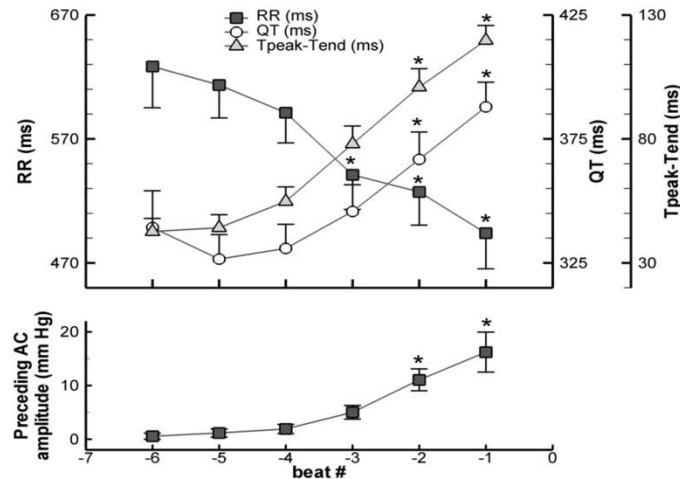
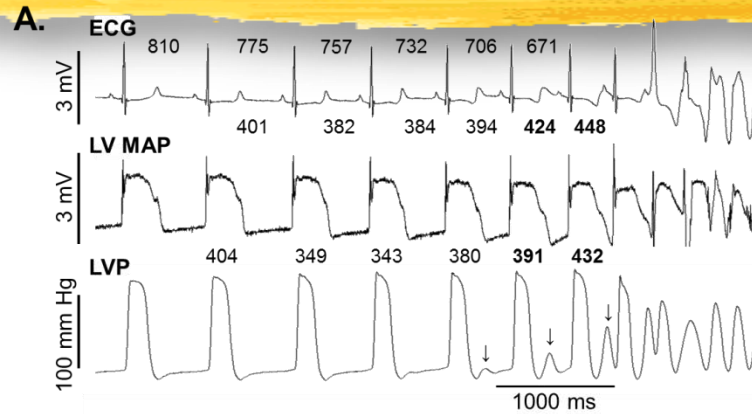
Underlying Mechanisms II



Beyond the Single Cell



Beyond the Single Cell II



Conclusions



- APD prolongation after spontaneous Ca^{2+} release increases BVR.
- I_{Ks} blockade exaggerates this APD prolongation.
- Elimination of spontaneous release via various agents, with and without preserved systolic Ca^{2+} release leads to a decrease in BVR.
- Reduced CICR-dependent inactivation of I_{CaL} after diastolic Ca^{2+} release underlies this AP prolongation.
- These single cell occurrences seem to have an impact in multi-cellular preparations, indicating translational relevance.
- These data provide novel insights into arrhythmogenic mechanisms during Ca^{2+} overload and suggest novel therapeutic antiarrhythmic strategies.

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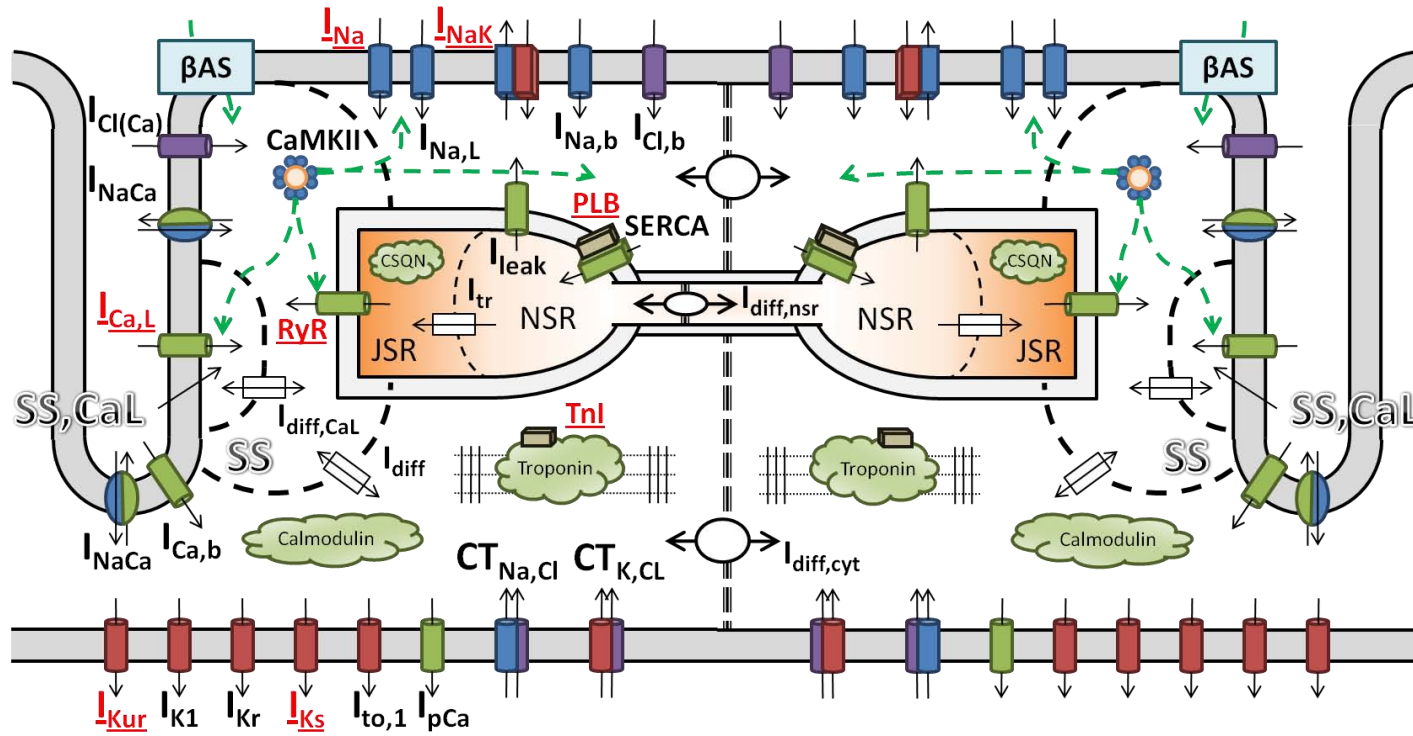
Najah Abi Gerges
Chris Pollard
Jean-Pierre Valentin

■ Janssen R&D, Beerse

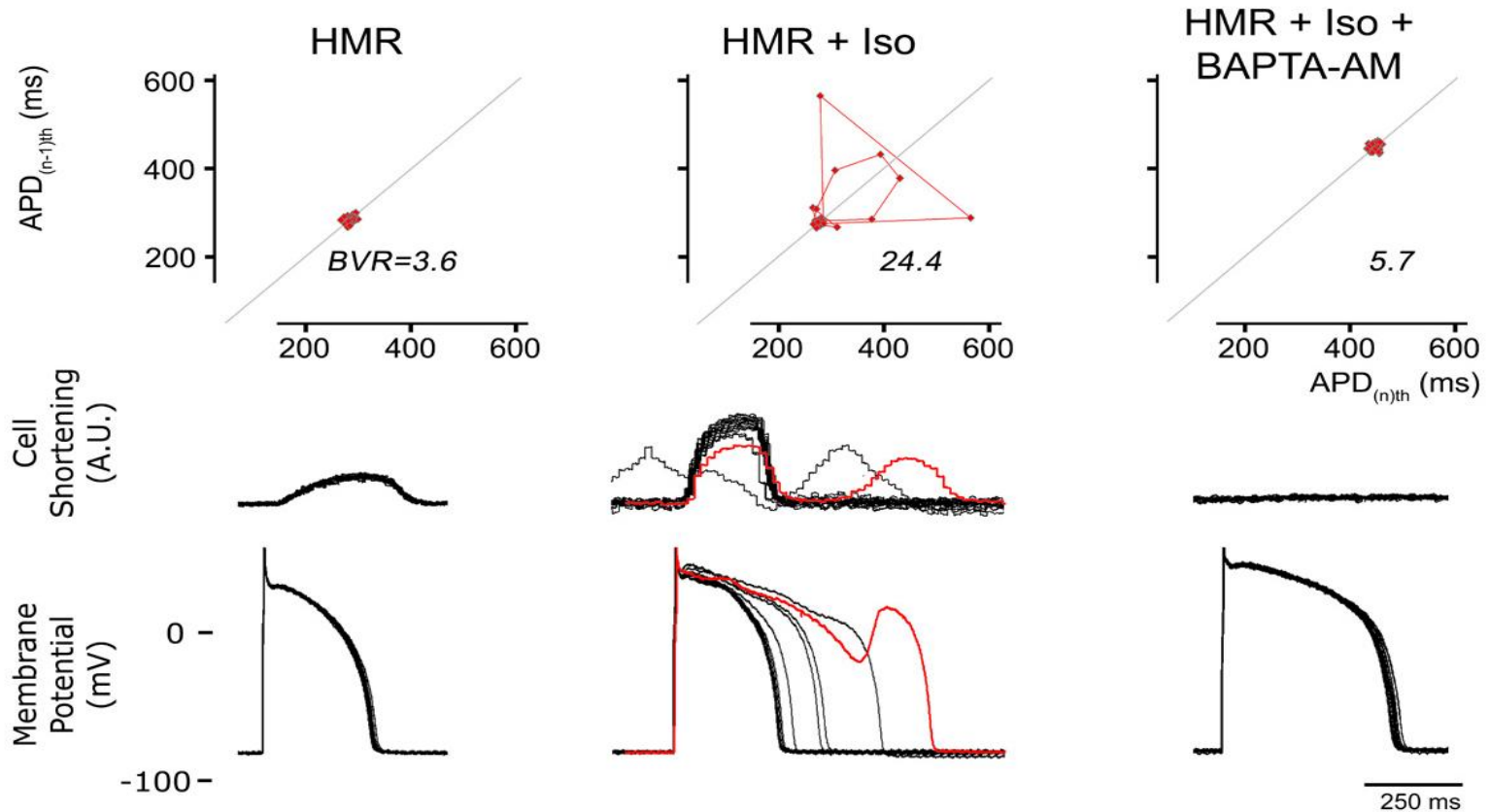
Henk van der Linde
David Gallacher



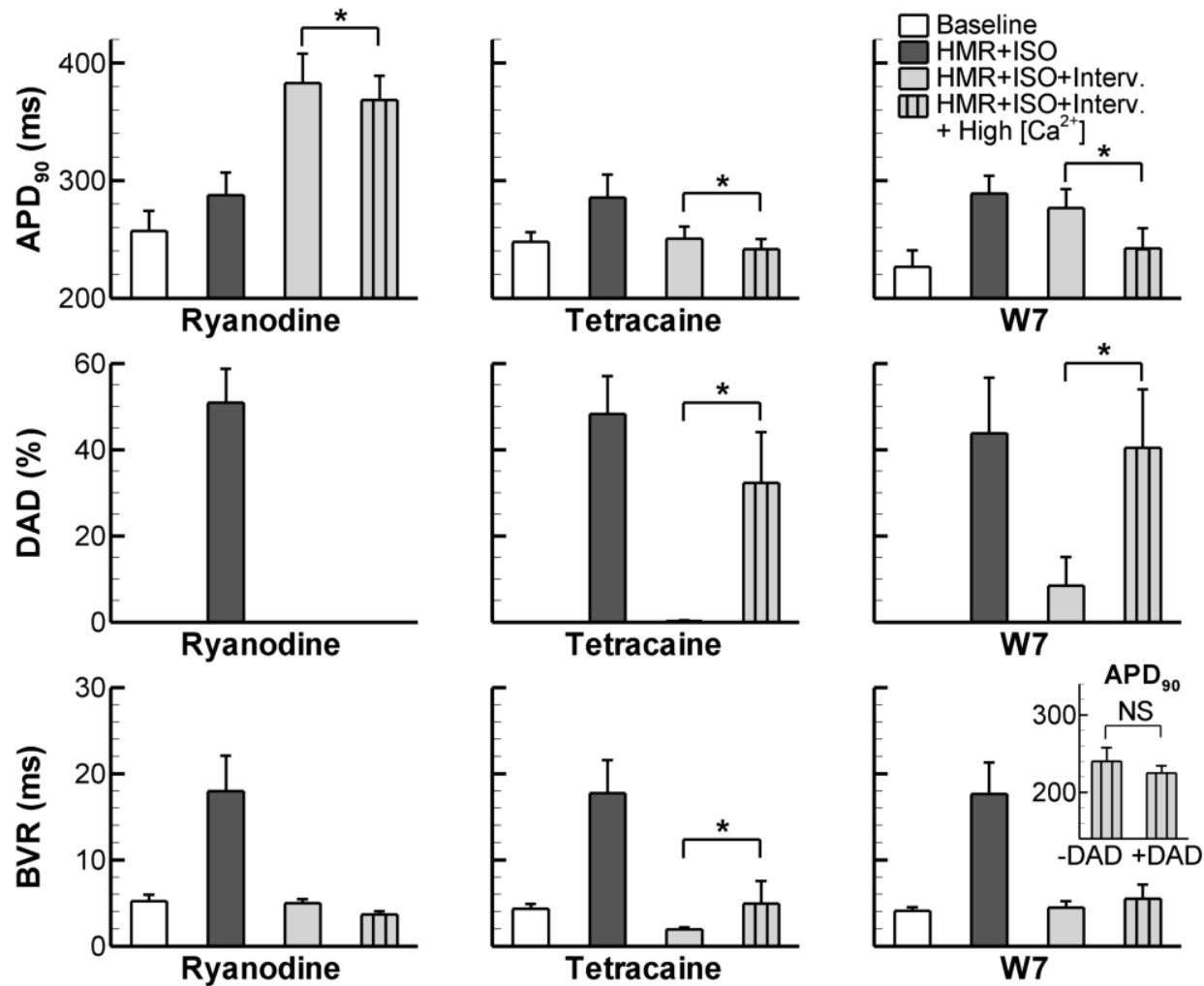
Model Schematic



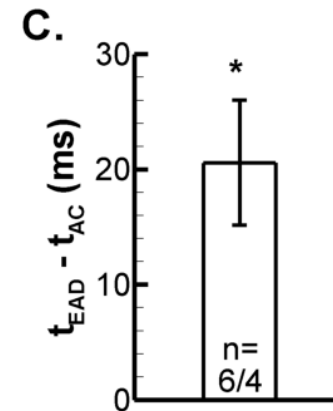
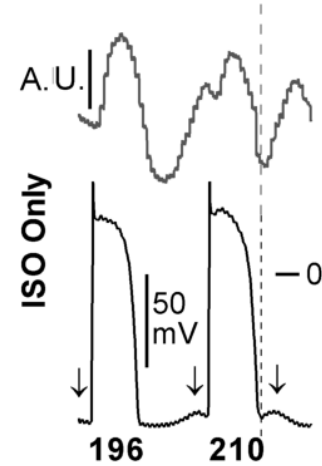
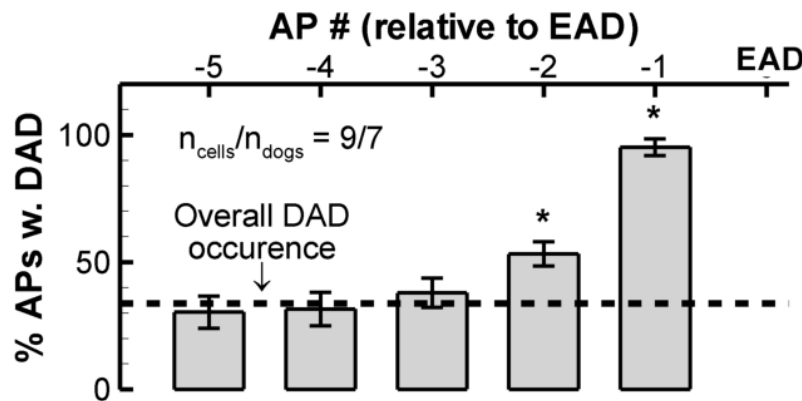
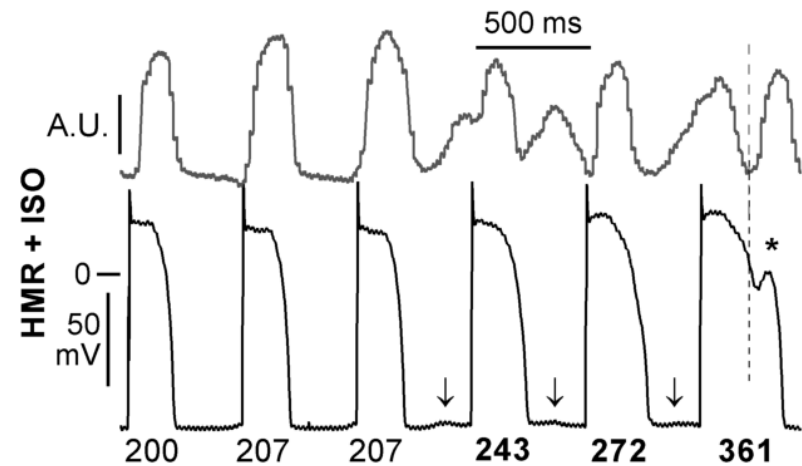
Removing Ca^{2+} Reduced BVR



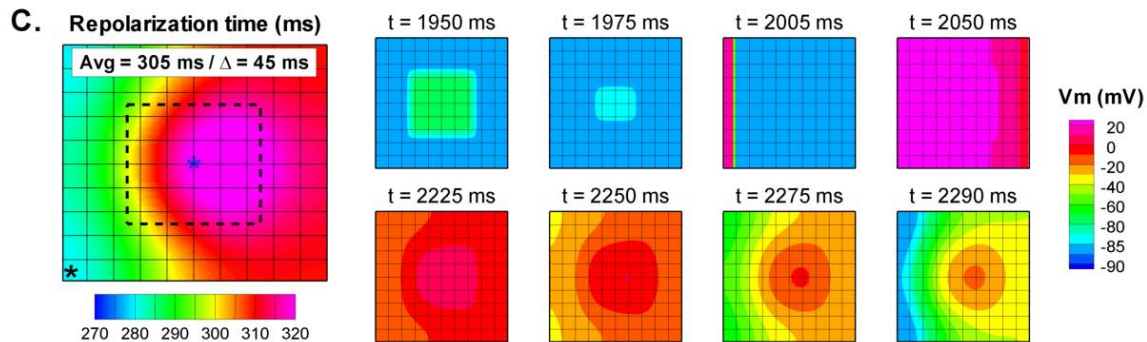
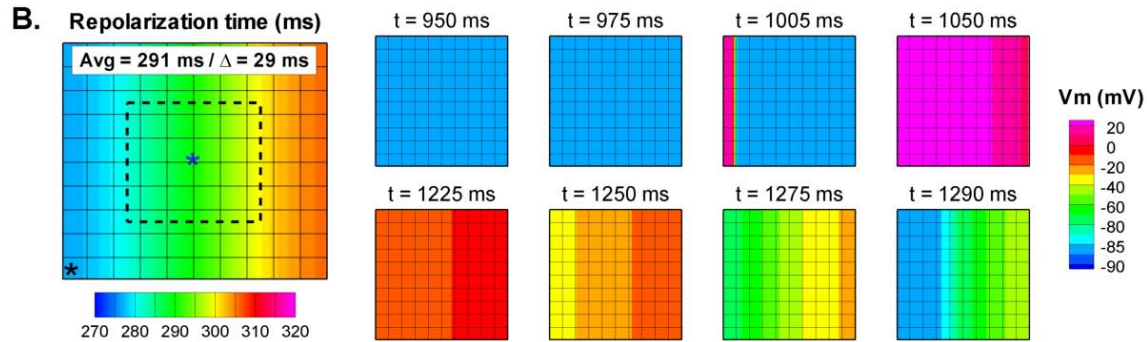
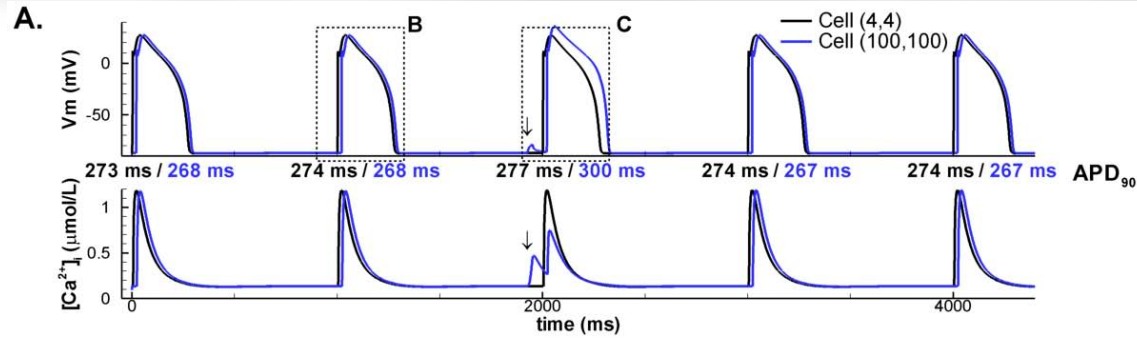
Re-Introduction of DADs



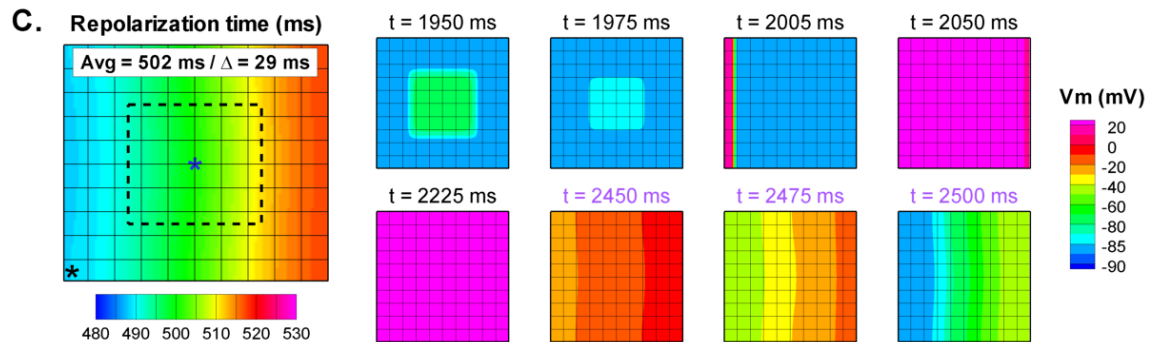
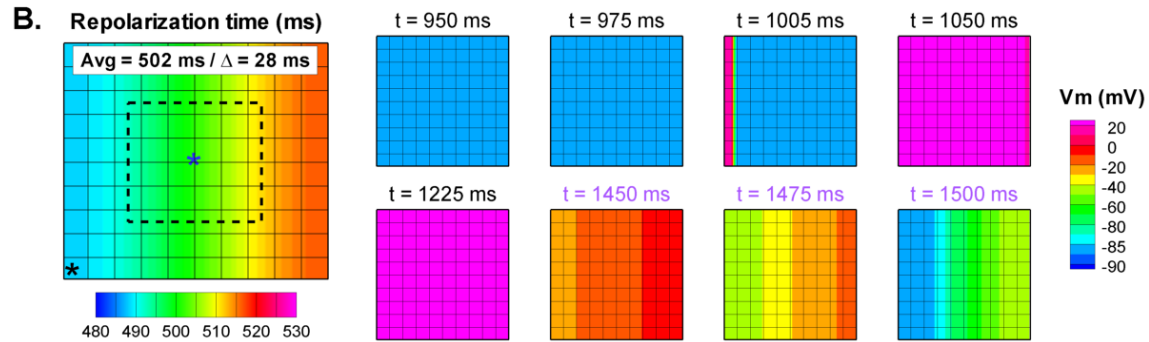
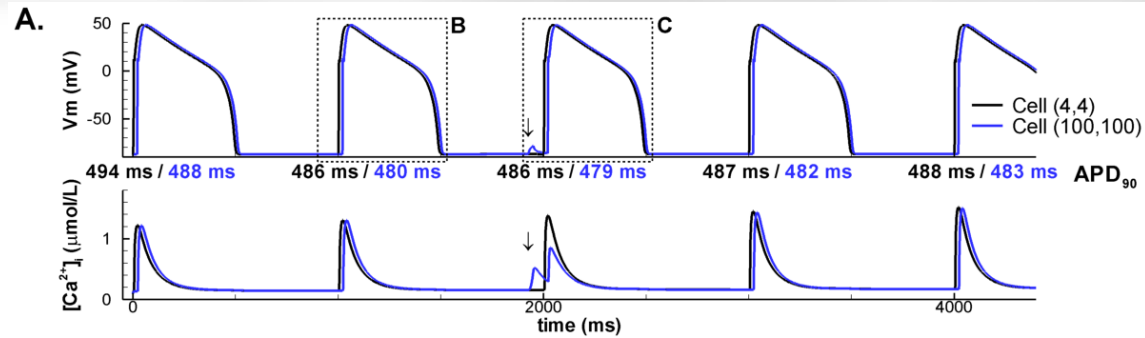
EADs and Spontaneous Calcium Release



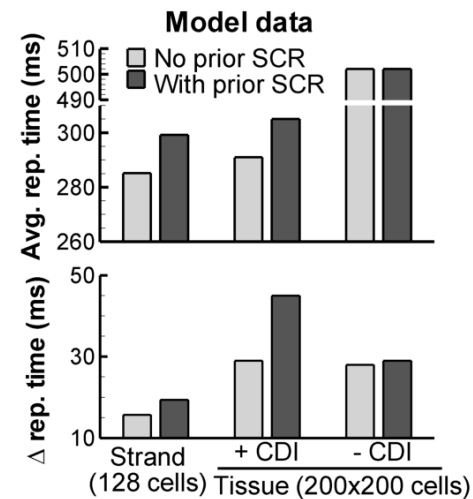
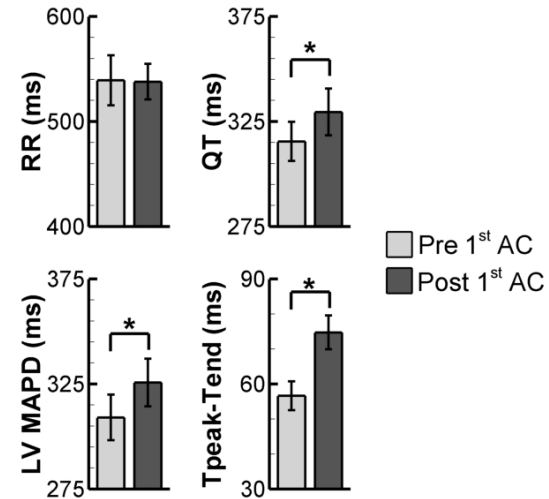
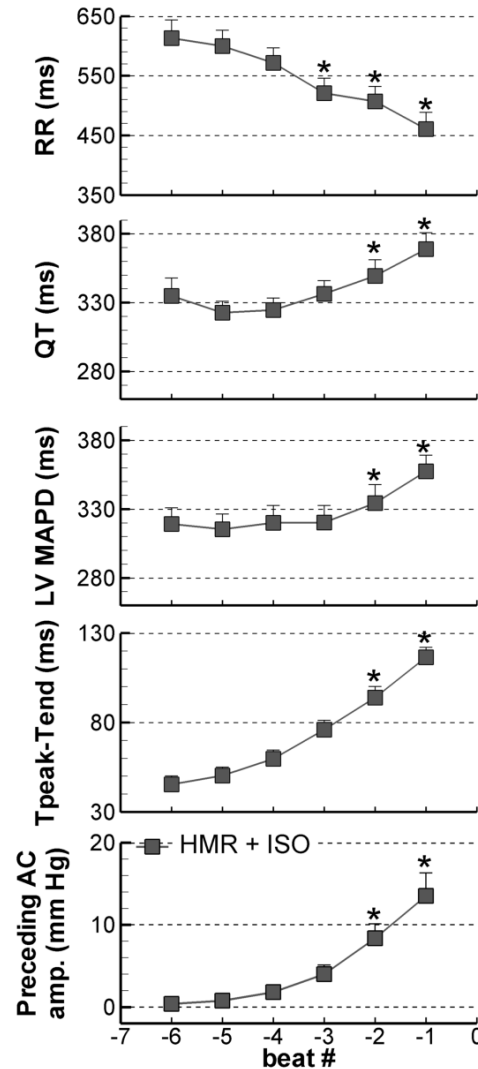
2D Simulations



2D Simulations without CDI



In Vivo Summary



In Vivo Summary with Verapamil

